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Language, Dialect, Linguistic Varities

لغة، لهجة، تنوعات  
لسانية

By Nadia Boulakdem - University - Tlemcen

من خلال قرائتي المتواضعة للمصطلحية المعتمدة في التحليل السوسiolساني، لاحظت أن مصطلح التنوع اللساني استعمل من دون أن يحدد مفهومه تحديدا دقيقا، و لتجاوز هذا الإشكال أحاول البحث في الشروط التي بموجبها يعتبر التنوع لغة.

From my modest knowledge about sociolinguistics analysis terminology, I noted that the term "linguistic variety" has been used without an exact precision of its concept. To solve this question, I had to look for the conditions that make from a variety a language.

We can say that the geographical dialectal varieties are classified under dialects which are a subject of linguistics called " dialectology " or "

*geographical dialects "*, from this point it becomes also a subject of *" speech sociology "*

On the other side, it exists exceptional cases that go beyond the general rule : there are dialects that aren't linked to the geographical element. I can illustrate in this stage with emigrants from a country A to a country B ( B represents the majority, A represents the minority) , from this linguistic interaction we feel that the linguistic variety A used as a dialect, is considered according to the language users in the society B as a variety that can't reach a spoken language level. At the same time, the variety A users are considered as a lower social class from the natives' scope.

From this, we can see that the variety A users who need the qualities that allow them to penetrate into the group B, have fashioned a special social group completely separated from the society, and based on a special social system that differs from the native one, we observe that in marriage between them, in their traditions, customs, and religious beliefs... With being based on all these elements, we can say that what was classified as a region kind becomes a described social type called *" sociolect "*.

We conclude at last that the variety A is far to be considered as a social one and still stays blocked in the race or religion or region, in addition to that, it can go beyond this to be considered as a secondary language.

On the other hand, there are some speakers from the group A who learnt the language B. In this case, they use the kind A in their own group for more intimate conversations, whereas they use the kind B with strangers for professional reasons or to make what they say more tentative or polite. For these persons, A and B are functional, contrast and complementary kinds.

Some varieties appear sometimes as regional, in some others as social ones and even so in a given social group, and considered as a social kind when it concerns strangers. By this way, these varieties can have some influences on the variety B users, these laters (influences) are taken as a secondary not a deep ones, i.e, in this case, influences of A on B are not with a great importance.

So, the word " *variety* " verse the word " *dialect* " doesn't mean a place or a specific linguistic centre.

## **Références**

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